

CLASSIFICATION RESTRICTED
 SECURITY INFORMATION
 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
 INFORMATION FROM
 FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT

CD NO.

STAT

COUNTRY China
 SUBJECT Economic - Agriculture
 HOW PUBLISHED Daily newspaper
 WHERE PUBLISHED Peiping
 DATE PUBLISHED 24, 25 Mar 1952
 LANGUAGE Chinese

DATE OF INFORMATION 1952

DATE DIST. 18 Jul 1952

NO. OF PAGES 4

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF ESPIONAGE ACT NO. 18, U. S. C., 31 AND 32, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Jen-min Jih-pao.

ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF A CHINESE COLLECTIVE VILLAGE

A Jen-min Jih-pao reporter describes the first collective agricultural village, located in the Northeast located about 40 li east of Chia-mu-ssu in Sungkiang Province. The collective enterprise was organized early in 1951 with 36 member families. The land and buildings were provided by the government. The area is part of an irrigation experimental farm. There is electricity for home lighting and for farm machines. There are five row-seeders, 28 cultivators, eight threshers, and four-machine rice-processing plant. The collective was given an initial appropriation of 188 million yuan by the government for equipment and buildings. The collective grew out of mutual-aid team and agricultural co-operative developments. The area under cultivation is 99 hectares. It is planned to increase this to 160 hectares in 1952 and the number of member families to 60. Production of paddy rice in 1951 was 8,430 catties per hectare. The goal for 1952 is 11,000 catties.

The village is democratically governed by a town meeting which elects a village committee to carry out its ordinances. There are a chairman, vice-chairman, and a treasurer, who devote all their time to administrative duties. They are reimbursed on a basis comparable to that of a farm laborer. Other members of the committee are charged with special responsibilities, but are expected to engage in productions activities as well. In 1951, the pre-capita income of the villagers was from 2,500 to 3,300 catties of paddy rice.

On the south bank of the Sungari River 40 li east of Chia-mu-ssu in Sungkiang Province is located the Hua-ch'uan Water Conservancy Experimental Farm established by the Sungkiang provincial government in 1947. Here in the spring of 1951 was organized a collective village, comprised of 39 families who had voluntarily entered into this arrangement, believing that therein lay the way to economic competence and social advancement. The village is called Hsin-chuang (New Village). And every thing is new, the people, the buildings and the system.

The village is governed by the democratic village meeting, in which all members participate. The village meeting elects a chairman and a governing committee, of which the village chairman is concurrently chairman. With the chairman are

- 1 -

CLASSIFICATION		RESTRICTED		DISTRIBUTION									
STATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAVY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NSRB											
ARMY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FBI											

RESTRICTED

STAT

associated a vice-chairman, a production committeeman, a cultural and educational committeeman, and a comptroller-treasurer. These officers carry on the routine business of the village. The chairman, vice-chairman, and treasurer are relieved of production duties and are remunerated on the basis of the average number of days worked by all the villagers, which remuneration they receive after the harvest, as do the others. Three nonproductive members are not considered too many, for they will be able to care for the needs of the village, even after it is enlarged to 60 families, as is anticipated for 1952. The village committee looks after securing and caring for implements and seed, care of animals, payment of taxes, general supervision of labor programs and policies, operation of the budget, and many other details. The members say, "When we come from the fields our time is our own, we can rest, study, or do anything else we choose. We are free from all worries that vex the individual farmer who is on his own."

The village meeting, in addition to electing the village committee, passes or admission of members, sets work quotas and remuneration for members, authorizes budgets and passes on disbursements, reviews each season's results, and discusses plans presented for the following season -- in short all important village matters have to be discussed and passed on by the village meeting. During 1951, 30 sessions were convened.

Each village family lives in a new four-room electrically lighted house with high glass windows on the sunny side. The average diet consists of 90 percent rice and 10 percent coarser grains, with two or three other dishes at each meal. While the houses are similar, the furnishings and activities within the homes reveal the individual tastes and proclivities of each family. The purchasing power of most of the families is high for the area. They have several changes of clothing and ample bedding.

As evidence of high regard for cultural interests, nearly every family subscribes to one daily newspaper and one periodical.

Newspapers subscribed to include Sungkiang Jih-pao (Sungkiang Daily), Tung-pei Jih-pao (Northeast Daily), and Tung-pei Ch'ao-hsien Jen-min-pao (Northeast Korean People's Daily). Periodicals include Hsueh-hsi (Study), Hsin Nung-ts'un (New Village Life), and Shih-shih Ssu-t'ao (Current Affairs Handbook). Almost every family has copies of She'nei Fa-tsan Chien-shih (Brief History of Social Development), Lun Kung-chan-tang-yuan-ti Hsin-yang (Communist Party Members' Self-Improvement), Mi-ch'iu-lin Sheng-p'ing (Michurin's Way of Life), Wo-men-ti Mu'ti Shih Kung'chan-chu-ti (Our Goal is Communism), and other books according to their own tastes. Some manifest an interest in music, others in literature.

Of 124 persons between the ages of seven and 50, 57 adults attend the winter night-school classes, eight youths attend middle school in Chia-mu-ssu, and 42 primary children are attending the village day school. Thus 92 percent of the eligible population is receiving an education.

Production activities are organized by the village committee according to individual abilities and skills. There are three main units, a production unit responsible for all field production on the 99 hectares under cultivation in 1951, a garden and orchard unit, and a herding unit. The field production unit in 1951 included 34 men and 12 women under the direct leadership of the production committeeman. It was divided into sub-units, each having a leader, a timekeeper, and a pace setter. There were three sub-units in the spring and five in the harvest season. Each laborer is assigned the work at which he is most efficient. A reasonable system of determining labor value and a scientific system of time accounting is very important in keeping all workers enthusiastic.

- 2 -

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

STAT

During 1951, seven classes of male labor and three classes of female labor were set up with a half step between each class. From eight to 11 wage units were allowed for male labor and from six to seven wage units for female labor. The pay basis for each season differed, being highest in spring and dropping half a unit for each succeeding season. The computation of a worker's wage-unit credits was very complicated, taking into account efficiency, quality, skills, etc. There was also a system of rewards. For instance, the water level inspector, if very efficient, might get half a unit more than top wage. Another man, when working in the field, could not get more than seven units, but at carpenter work he could get nine or ten units.

The 1951 wage system had recognized defects. The differential between remuneration for the work of men and women was criticised. The tendency in planning for 1952 is to establish a piecework basis with the same remuneration for the same amount and quality of work done, whether by men or women. For instance, in harvest, cutting 120 bundles of rice of 24 catties each would be considered a day's work whether performed by men or women. Larger or smaller output would be prorated accordingly.

Division of the crop in the collective village in according to the amount of labor put in by each family. No allotment is made for nonproducers. This plan offers an incentive for more and better labor. For example, the family of Shen Tzu-ch'eng received the following payment for work done:

<u>Worker</u>	<u>Man-Days Worked</u>	<u>Amt of Rice Received</u> (catties)
Shen Tzu-ch'eng	234.5	11,490
His father	120.0	5,880
His wife	39.94	1,115
Total	394.44	18,485

This was the highest family income for the village in 1951. Another man who worked 285.2 days received 14,474 catties of rice.

The national grain tax, which was paid over to the management of the Hua-ch'uan Water Conservancy Experimental Farm, was reckoned at 2,300 catties per hectare, or 27.3 percent of the 1951 production of 8,430 catties per hectare. Ten percent of the production was set up as a public-reserve fund for public enterprises. Six percent of production was remitted as donations for planes and guns. Thus approximately 50 percent of the production was distributed to the members of the collective. It amounted to 49 catties of rice per man-day worked. In addition to the rice, vegetables and rice straw were distributed. The maximum distribution of these to one family was 14,000 catties. On the basis of family membership, the least amount of grain received was 2,500 and the most 3,300 catties per person. This allows for a liberal surplus for each family after living costs are deducted.

To provide for the addition of important equipment, the village meeting voted to increase the public reserve to 12-15 percent of the 1952 crop. The 1952 production goal per hectare was set at 11,000 catties. The area under cultivation is to be increased 160 hectares and the number of families in the collective to 60. On this basis, it is estimated that each person putting in full labor time will receive a minimum of 3,300 catties of rice. Many new families are seeking membership.

- 3 -

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

STAT

This collective village is the result of a gradual development from a stage in which very poor farmers were given a chance by the government to lease land as individuals on the experimental farm through the stage of small mutual-aid teams and agricultural production co-operatives to the present stage. This period of development took about 4 years. The present collective has the initial advantage that it is located on government land, with no rent. When the collective was organized, the government made an initial appropriation of 180 million yuan JMP for buildings and equipment. The collective now has 46 work animals, 10 Berkshire brood sows, 28 cultivators, 8 electric powered threshers, 5 row seeders, 5 motors, and one internal-combustion engine. It also has a machine shop and a four-machine electric-powered rice-processing plant.

Considering that the collective is still largely dependent on manpower and animal power for field work, the accomplishments can be considered very satisfactory. When field operations become mechanized, the collective can be expected to make still more spectacular production records.

- E N D -

- 4 -

RESTRICTED